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CABLE TO HONOLULU.

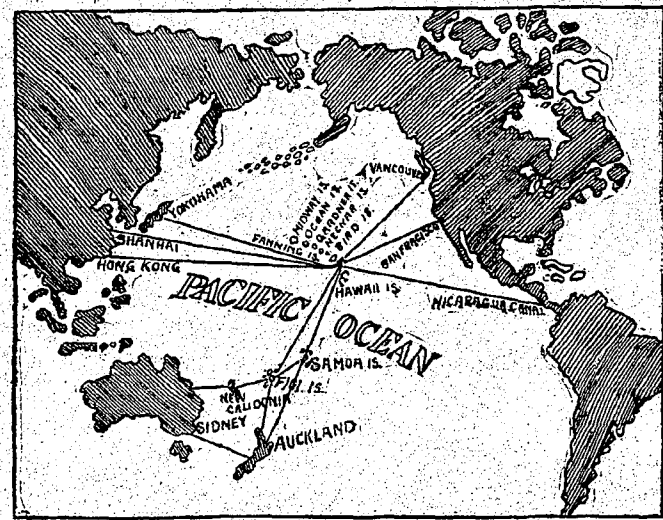
IT IS BADLY NEEDED IN HIS BUSINESS BY UNCLE SAM.

Cost Would Be About \$3,000,000; Value Estimated to Commercial and Diplomatic Interests—If We Don't Build It John Bull Will.

Senate Favors It.

The world has yielded long for a Pacific cable, but the prospect that it will not have to wait much longer. The recent petition of the Hawaiian republic for permission to grant a cable concession or lease to a British company, transmitted to Congress by President Cleveland with favorable endorsement, has resulted in emphasizing two important facts: first, the vigorous opposition of the American people to a British cable from Hawaii; and second, their equally strong desire for an American cable to Hawaii from San Francisco. A Hawaiian cable means a trans-Pacific cable eventually, for a southern link already exists from Australia to the Fiji Islands and its extension to Hawaii and the extension of the proposed American cable onward to China and Japan are bound logically to follow soon, for commercial reasons. The proposition engrafted by the Senate on the diplomatic and consular bill, authorizing the President to contract for laying of an American cable to Hawaii, and appropriating \$3,000,000 as a beginning, probably cannot be deferred beyond the next Congress at the farthest.

The present cost of ocean cables is about \$1,200 per lineal mile, for making and laying, and according to the Government survey of 1891 the Hawaiian cable route surveyed—the best Hawaiian cable route ascertained—that one lying within a favorable natural line 300 miles wide, with oyster bottom, from Salina Landing, in Monterey Bay, California, to Honolulu—covers a distance of 2,107 miles by a straight line. Hence at that rate the cost of making and laying the Hawaiian cable would be \$2,528,400; and, allowing \$471,000 as expenses for equipment, concessions, franchises, and unfore-



MAP OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC—SHOWING CABLE SURVEYS.

seen contingencies, the total cost would be \$3,000,000—the precise limit of cost fixed in the item incorporated in the diplomatic and consular bill for 1892 as it passed the Senate at the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, but which the House rejected.

Uncle Sam Must Do It.

But since that time the sentiment for a Hawaiian cable has waxed strong, the stirring events in Hawaii during the last two years having illustrated the necessity for quick communication. Clear-headed statesmen in Washington now agree in urging and advocating an American-Hawaiian cable, and the conviction grows steadily that it must come without delay. And since the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii prevents the Hawaiian Government from granting a cable lease or concession to any other power, the only way out of it is for us to lay the cable ourselves, just as Great Britain laid a military cable a few years ago along our eastern seaboard, from Bermuda to Halifax, for the advancement of her own interests, although incorporating it under the quasi-private title of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company. If we do not do it, either as a Government or through individuals with Government patronage, it is almost certain that a British cable will be seen to creep before long from the Fiji Islands northeastward to Vancouver, British Columbia, by way of Panama, Iceland, instead of Necker, which the British failed to secure last summer, thanks to the vigilance of the Hawaiians, or lease by way of Midway Island, or Ocean Island, or Gardner Island, all lying northwest from the Hawaiian group.

RIOT AT SAVANNAH.

Mob Attempts to Put a Stop to an Ex-Priest's Lecture.

Savannah, Ga., had been liberally placarded with notices that ex-Priest Slattery and his wife, described as the ex-nun, would lecture Tuesday night on Catholicism. Members of the Hibernian Order of Hibernians at once asked Mayor Meyers to refuse permission for the lecture. The petition stated that if Slattery was allowed to speak there would be disorder and riot. About 500 signed the petition. The Mayor submitted a written opinion from the corporation and the Hibernian Order that the Mayor had no power to abridge the right of speech guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Georgia. Mayor Meyers also asked the committee to advise all Catholics to keep away from the lecture.

"I cannot stop this man from lecturing," said the Mayor, who is a Hibernian, "I can prevent disorder, and I will do so. If the police are not sufficient to do so the military will be appealed to. Riot will not be tolerated." The committee stated that it was their desire to avoid trouble and that they would use their influence in that direction. They did so, but their efforts utterly failed.

By 8 o'clock a mob of some 3,000 to 4,000 surrounded the lecture hall. In the hall was an audience of about 400, including a number of ladies. The lecturer had hardly begun before there was a shower of bricks and other missiles from the window shutters, which had been closed. Cries of "Kill him," "Down with Slattery," "Death to the renegade" were heard. Chief McDermott summoned the Mayor. The lecture closed at 9:30 o'clock, and it

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JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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MANY DIE IN A MINE.

Twenty-Six Killed in a Los Cerrillos, N. M., Shaft.

Forty-two Miners Entombed by a Fearful Gas Explosion—Caught in a Trap the Workmen Are Blown to Pieces or Suffocated by Smoke.

Death Roll May Increase.

A frightful explosion of gas in the White Ash coal mine, three miles southeast of Los Cerrillos, N. M., occurred at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and as a result many homes in the valley are desolate. Twenty-six miners are known to have been killed, and eleven have been taken out alive. But these are more or less bruised or burned, and the death roll may increase. This mine is the soft coal producer of the valley and is operated by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. From it all markets south of the place, including the Southern Pacific and Mexican Central Railways, are supplied. The output averages sixty cars per day.

The mine has four levels, which branch off from the inclined shaft, and the men were at work scattered in all of them. The fact that there is 3,400 feet of working and no air shaft accounts for the accumulation of the gas, and for three hours after the explosion the deadly vapor poured forth from the single entry in such volume as to indicate that the mine had caught fire. When this was announced as a probability the pitiful cries of both men and women who had gathered around the entry were heartrending. Frantic wives, many of them carrying babies in their arms, having children clinging to their skirts, or to them, stood at the entrance of the mine for hours amid tears and prayers, watching and waiting, while hundreds of men vainly struggled to gain an entrance further into the mine.

Usually 100 miners are employed in the Ash shaft, but the day being Ash Wednesday there were only forty-two men inside at the time of the explosion. Five of these made their way to the outside before the gas reached them. Some of the bodies taken out were burned almost to a cinder and others so badly mangled and burned that recognition has been very difficult. It is thought the explosion was caused by the miners breaking through into some old abandoned workings, thus liberating the gas, which had accumulated. The mine was worked through a single incline of 30 degrees, and seems to have been defective as respects ventilation.

GIVES UP HIS OFFICE.

Postmaster General Bissell to Return to His Law Practice in Buffalo.

The President has accepted the resignation of Postmaster General Bissell, and has nominated Representative William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, to be his successor. This change in the cabinet has been decided upon for some time. Postmaster General Bissell, a Washington dispatch says, resigns from office on the best terms with the President and with the confidence and esteem of all the cabinet. His decision to give up the cares of office was reached some weeks ago, and Mr. Bissell thinks for being Mr. Bissell's unwillingness to sacrifice more time and money for the honor of holding a seat in the cabinet. He has been influenced to a large extent by the discovery that a considerable share of the law business of the firm in Buffalo of which he is still a member is drifting into other hands, and Mr. Bissell thinks it time for him to return home for the purpose of looking after his own interests. He is not by any means a wealthy man, and his expenditures in Washington have amounted to at least three times his salary as a cabinet officer, more than swallowing up his salary and his private income together.

PERSONAL Tidbits.

Senator Murphy and General Siches can get away with more tobacco than any other two men in Congress.

The Chinese Emperor is small and delicate. He looks like a lad of 16 or 17 and speaks like a youth of that age.

The Marquis of Dufferin is going to erect in Dover, England, a life-size and heroic statue of the King Lear of Shakespeare.

Miss Ellen Tickle, of Heno, Butler County, Ohio, is said to be the smallest fully developed woman now living. She is 32 years old and weighs but 23 pounds.

Parnell Fisher, of Bridgeport, Del., is 6 feet 7 1/2 inches tall, and can carry 500 lbs. of flour at once and trot along easily with 400 pounds on his shoulder.

Mrs. Cornelia Vanderbilt is munificent in her charities and untiring in her good works, but she does not go upon the houseboats to advertise what she is doing for the poor.

Prof. Langdell, of the Harvard Law School, who originated the "case system" in the study of law, will celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary as dean of the school next spring.

Rev. Timothy Dwight Hunt, who died recently at Whitesboro, N. Y., organized the first Presbyterian Church in California in 1849, and was one of the pioneer missionaries to the Sandwich Islands.

Governor O. Vincent Coffin, of Connecticut, is said to be the best-dressed executive that the State has had for many years. He must have other good qualities, as he is very popular with the clerks and employees at the capital at Hartford.

Mrs. Henry M. Stanley has a fond for collecting parrots and has gathered a great many of them for her cabinet.

In an official list of the physicians practicing medicine in New York are the following names, appropriate or otherwise: Bill, Bosch, Deady, Coffin, Ender, Gore, Herb, Kabela, Kram, Lordly, Madden, Pettis, Sams and Sour.

Jacob Kinsler, residing at Zion, Ky., concluded on Monday that he was going to die. He sent for his neighbors and a minister, selected the text, heard his funeral sermon preached and then folded his hands and died. He was 70 years old.

PULSE of the PRESS

Fred Douglass.

The negro has lost an able champion.—Cincinnati Gazette.

To his influence is due much of the progress which so many colored people have achieved.—Indianapolis Journal.

He was one of those self-made characters that have made America's history illustrious.—Rochester Democrat.

What a commentary is the career of Frederick Douglass upon the institution of slavery!—New York Advertiser.

The death of Frederick Douglass removes from the stage one of the most picturesque figures of his day.—Memphis Commercial.

Born a negro slave, he won freedom, distinction and widespread influence by his own efforts and his own abilities.—New York World.

We do not recall that the honesty of his motives was ever doubted, or that he ever failed of any task assumed, or any duty imposed upon him.—Indianapolis News.

If a list were to be made of the Americans who have done the greatest service to large numbers of their fellow-citizens the name of Frederick Douglass would have a high place upon it.—Buffalo Express.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Poems.

Perhaps the translator has not been able to bring out the beauties of Emperor William's compositions.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Emperor William has taken to writing poetry. He has what the vulgar would call a "dash" on the publishers.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Emperor William, Germany's erst war lord, having turned poet and composer, illustrates anew the power of music to soothe the savage breast.—New York Telegram.

Kaiser William is not going to let Premier Crispien do all the phrasing. The Italian skeptic having called the people to the defense of "God, King, and Country," the Prussian calls his nobles to the defense of "Religion, Morality and Order."

It is probable that the German war lord, Berlin style, understands by the first acceptance of the theory of divinity right by some military leaders, by the third, absolute trust in the great and only "Me."—New York Evening Sun.

Work of the Legislatures.

The little Delaware Legislature continues to be busily engaged for United States Senator. Delaware is a very free State, but her statesmen are very big and obstinate and the contest is likely to run through spring and summer.—Minneapolis Journal.

The New Jersey Legislature has been in session more than six weeks and has enacted only a dozen laws. The excellence of the work of a legislature, like that in a game of baseball, can usually be estimated on the inverse ratio of the number of scores made.—St. Paul Globe.

The Kansas Legislature is right—a bill to suppress the butterine industry is not only unwise but it is unconstitutional. It is not only unconstitutional in Kansas, but it is unconstitutional in any State where it would be one to the legislature to legislate buttermaking, when it is giving any other useful industry out of existence.—Kansas City Journal.

Thumbcrew Civilization.

What makes the affair particularly loathsome is the pretensions of the inquisitors to lofty Christianity.—Chicago Post.

The young republic of Hawaii is starting off well. If the story of the barbarous tortures its agents have inflicted in order to extort confessions are true, it is the imperative duty of the United States to look after the interests of its citizens there.—Denver Post Democrat.

The San Francisco Call's story of the torture of witnesses in Honolulu is revolting in the extreme—so revolting that it will have to be fully confirmed before it is believed. It ought to be both incredible and untrue that the descendants of American missionaries could strike a prisoner up by the thumbs to make him confess.—New York Tribune.

The Women in Washington.

The National Council of Women that is in Washington is a body that will carry very favorably with Congress.—Boston Globe.

Dear, dear, what a time there will be down here if that Woman's Congress all gets to talking at once!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

There will be some soreness as a result of the Women's Congress in Washington, for its session will not be long enough to give a taste of delegates a chance to talk.—Elizabethtown Dispatch.

The women in Washington attending the National Council have an elegant chance to point to the present situation of affairs of the United States Government as an illustration of the horrible mess the men make of running things. Could the women do worse? It is hard to believe it.—Springfield Republican.

Li Restored to Power.

Li Hung Chang is getting his innings again.—Minneapolis Journal.

Li Hung Chang now has permission to keep his three-eyed peacock feather—unless Japan happens to take a fancy to it.—Washington Star.

With Li Hung Chang's yellow jacket and peacock feather restorations and the Chinese commanders committing suicide, the affairs of China may presently begin to look up.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Emperor has returned to Li Hung Chang his yellow jacket and his peacock feather. From the Chinese weather reports one would be led to judge that a nice cap with ear tabs must be very acceptable to Li just now.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Napoleonic Revival. One of the fads of the end of the century is a general revival of interest in some historical figure. At present we are in the throes of a Napoleonic craze.—Baltimore American.

STARVING IN OHIO.

The Distress and Suffering Among Idle Miners.

Borrow and Want Stalk Through the Hocking Valley—An Appeal for Aid Which Has Not Been in Vain—Relief Supplies Pouring In.

Need Food and Clothes. In the Hocking and Sunday Creek valleys of the Ohio, where prosperity and happiness once held sway, backed by healthy industry and good fellowship, at least 10,000 miners and their families are now destitute and dependent entirely upon charity, and their condition is so serious that starvation must come to some ere relief can reach them.

Hunger and sorrow and suffering have taken the places of wealth, happiness and health. The miners' troubles began about a year ago. There was some difficulty with the mine operators regarding wages and the workmen struck. The strike continued for weeks and months, until all the savings of the miners and the unions were exhausted. During the last part of May the difficulty was settled and the miners returned to work, the operators agreeing to pay 60 cents a ton to miners in Ohio and 65 cents in Pennsylvania. Presently the operators of Pennsylvania violated this part of the agreement and refused to pay more than 55 cents a ton. This gave them a chance to underbid the Ohio operators and work began to be slack in Ohio.

Things went from bad to worse in the Hocking and Sunday Creek valleys. The miners had been in the custom of receiving their pay in the form of "scrip," good for purchases at the company's stores.

During the afternoon the Council Bluffs officers were notified of the robbery of the National Bank at Griswold, Iowa, and as a result the men were on the lookout for the suspects. Just after dusk as one of the officers was patrolling his beat he noticed a man sitting in the office of the Kiel Hotel who answered the description telegraphed from Griswold.

The man was notified, and after taking a look at the man he concluded that he was one of the individuals who were wanted, but not feeling like attacking a bank robber

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The first inkling they had was Jan. 8, when a delegation from the Hocking Valley Trades Assembly called on Gov. McKinley and stated to him the facts of the case, and asked for aid.

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The present indications are that it will be necessary to send several carloads of provisions into the valley every week for not less than three months, and possibly longer. It was the first intention of Gov. McKinley to issue a general appeal to the people of the United States for contributions. He decided, however, not to do so at once, but to call on the various cities in turn as long as possible, and then to issue a general appeal if it should become necessary. His idea in this method of procedure was to preclude the possibility of there being a great flood of contributions sent into the valleys, which might encourage waste and exhaust the supply before the time of need had passed.

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BATTLE WITH BANK ROBBERS.

Council Bluffs Officers Have a Fight with a Gang of Desperadoes.

For a short time Monday evening the business streets of Council Bluffs were transformed into a battlefield, and timid people beat a rapid retreat in their efforts to seek places of safety. The fusillade was caused by an attempt of Deputy O'Brien and three other officers to arrest three men suspected of robbing the bank at Griswold, Iowa. O'Brien and one of the alleged robbers were seriously and perhaps fatally wounded, while a motor-man was struck by a glancing ball. Two of the three men were captured, though the third made good his escape.

During the afternoon the Council Bluffs officers were notified of the robbery of the National Bank at Griswold, Iowa, and as a result the men were on the lookout for the suspects. Just after dusk as one of the officers was patrolling his beat he noticed a man sitting in the office of the Kiel Hotel who answered the description telegraphed from Griswold.

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The capital city, as before stated, was the first to respond. Then Cincinnati was called upon by the Governor, and the Chamber of Commerce of that city sent seven carloads to the sufferers, John McKinley.

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MEXICANS COMPLAINING TO UNCLE SAM.

Last of the Chicago Times-Chicago to Purge Her Temples-Flames Do Great Damage-Shocking Record of Brooklyn Trolley Accidents.

Mexican Forme Are Dry. The State Department has a report from the consul at Paso del Norte, Mexico, that the farmers in that vicinity are complaining of a scarcity of water for irrigation, and are begging the Government of Mexico to present claims against the United States for the water of the Rio Grande.

CHICAGO TIMES' LAST ISSUE.

Newspaper Made Famous by Wilbur F. Storey. The last issue of the Chicago Times, published today, was the last of the paper's history. The paper was founded by Wilbur F. Storey, who was killed in the Chicago fire of 1871.

CITIZENS CRY HALT.

Monster Mass Meeting and an Overcrowded Hall in Chicago. Public indignation at Chicago found a voice in two monster mass meetings Sunday afternoon, called by the Civic Federation. One meeting only had been called, but so widespread was the indignation that Central Music Hall was large enough for less than half the citizens.

WORK OF THE TROLLEY.

Hundreds Killed and Maimed by the System. The trolley continues its work of death and destruction in Brooklyn. The record of deaths since the system was introduced in that city has reached 103. Friday night three persons were maimed, one perhaps fatally.

Harry Hill Is Hanged.

Harry Hill, the murderer of Matthew Akeson, was hanged at Plattsmouth, Neb. His neck was broken by the fall. The crime was committed Nov. 1, 1893, and was a most brutal one.

Robber Shot in Missouri.

Friday morning a sheriff's posse captured one of the two robbers who robbed the San Francisco railroad and express agent at Purdy, Mo., Saturday night. The men were overtaken at a house about two miles south of Southwest City, in the State line.

Wilson in the Cabinet.

The President has nominated William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, to succeed Wilson S. Bissell as postmaster general.

Defaulter Phelps Surrenders.

E. M. Phelps, defaulting treasurer of St. Augustine County, Texas, has surrendered to the sheriff at Memphis. There was a reward of \$300 for his arrest.

Mother Dances and Child Burns.

Mary White, of Knoxville, Tenn., locked her two children in her house the other night and went off to a ball. The house caught fire and one of the children perished in the flames.

James McSpill Held for Murder.

James McSpill was lodged in jail at Richmond, Ind., to await a preliminary hearing on the charge of murder. At Milton, his home, he fatally shot Joseph Reville, with whom he had a quarrel over some rent money, which the latter owed him. Both are well-known citizens.

Virginia Banker Under Arrest.

Walter G. Hanner, for twenty years the trusted teller of the Lynchburg, Va., First National Bank, was arrested charged with embezzling \$23,000 of the bank's funds. Hanner is bonded for \$100,000 and the bank, which is one of the soundest in the South, will lose only \$5,000.

Germany and France Likely to Get Their Own Canals.

It may be stated without hedge or equivocation that the administration is seriously contemplating a resort to retaliation as the best, quickest and only sure way of bringing Germany and France to terms, and forcing them to respect the offensive discrimination against American cattle and American most products. The President and Secretary of State are collecting a mass of statistical information bearing on our commerce with those nations, with the specific end in view of finding the weakest point at which to begin attack.

WHEAT LIKELY TO FREEZE.

Increased Apprehension of Injury Reported from Four States. The Cincinnati Price Current summarizes the crop situation for the past week as follows: "A trying period for the wheat crop is now inaugurated. Enlarging areas report more apprehension of injury from freezing and thawing in Kansas and Missouri and somewhat in Illinois and Indiana. The average condition has evidently been lowered. There is almost uniform reference to low wheat supplies, and that they are held for better prices. The week's packing of wheat amounted to 370,000, against 300,000 for the corresponding week last year. The total for four months is 7,100,000, against 4,885,000 during a like period in 1894."

FRANCE LISTENS TO GRESHAM.

Recedes from a Portion of Its Demand Upon San Domingo. The French Government has so far acceded to Secretary Gresham's representations in the matter of attempting forcibly to collect indemnity from San Domingo as to agree for a time its insistence upon an immediate settlement of the claim for indemnity of the French bank, and leave this to be settled by diplomatic negotiations. It insists, however, as a condition for this action that the Government of San Domingo shall immediately pay the indemnity claim for the warrentable killing of a French subject during one of the revolutionary movements on the island.

KILLED BY SCORCH.

Terrible Explosion of Gas at a Mine in New Mexico. Nearly two score men were killed Wednesday morning by an explosion of gas in the White Ash mine of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, three miles from Cerillos, N. M. Nearly 20 men are employed in the mine, but fortunately only seventy or eighty were at work when the explosion occurred. Only eleven of these escaped alive, and some of them may yet die. Twenty-eight dead had been taken from the mine Wednesday night, and it is doubtful if the thirty-five or forty remaining can be rescued alive, as they are entombed deep down in the shaft.

HALF MILLION LOSS.

Will Carnival of Flames in a Big Chicago Block. Fire, attended by many of the scenes of the great conflagration of 1871, caused the total destruction Wednesday of the Charles Kaestner & Co. building, 245 Jefferson street, and a section of the Crane Manufacturing Company's big plant adjoining on the north; scorched many neighboring structures and placed the lives of scores of panic-stricken girls and children in jeopardy. Two hundred and seventy-five girls employed in the Crane Manufacturing Company, block away from the fire, were maddened by fright and rushed down a narrow stairway, in their flight several fell and were trampled on and severely injured by the others. The greediest, angriest and most vindictive flames that have baffled the fire department for years consumed over a half million dollars' worth of property in the short time of sixty minutes, scorched a dozen or more firemen and supplied a southwest gale with clouds of cinders and brands that were carried into the heart of the business district of the city for over a mile from the scene of the fire.

China Throws Up the Sponge.

An interview was obtained with Prince Kung at the close of the meeting of the privy council at Peking, his fellow-councillors remaining and acquiescing in what was said. The prince remarked that Japan had seized Korea and made the Korean a tributary to the Japanese empire. However, could easily have been settled peacefully. He admitted that China had faults, that the war had been managed unskillfully, and that some of her officers were unfit and incompetent. For these disadvantages China must suffer. He expressed himself as disappointed at what Japan would do, and why she was fighting. Upon being told that Japan probably wanted possession of the territory she had conquered, together with 400,000,000 taels in indemnity, Prince Kung said he questioned very seriously whether it would be possible for China to make such a claim, adding: "China cannot afford to pay such a large sum of money. China knows that she is weak from a military point of view, and has therefore concluded that her only option is to sue for peace. She has sent envoys for that purpose to consult with representatives of Japan and to agree to pay indemnity. China's purpose is sincere. If Japan will meet her in a friendly spirit the conclusion of peace will be possible. If her demands are exorbitant China will continue to fight."

Reported Without Recommendation.

Senator Brice, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, has reported without recommendation the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay \$100,000 to any inventor from any part of the world who invents a safe, fireproof, constructed a vessel that will demonstrate the practicability of safely navigating the air at a speed of thirty miles an hour and capable of carrying freight and passengers. The object of the report is apparently to print the information available on the subject of experiments at aerial navigation since the days of Montgolfier.

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The Government will be the loser to the extent of about \$3,000 to \$4,000 by the shipment to the Springfield (Mass.) army of inferior quality of steel for the construction of the Krag-Jorgensen guns. The barrels which have been made from the steel in this particular shipment failed to pass the required tests and about 1,500, together with the cost of construction, will be a total loss.

Follows His Wife in Death.

Mrs. George Heinzelman, of Chillicothe, O., has been a sufferer from asthma and died at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. Heinzelman had not been sick and was present at his wife's deathbed. He was very much overcome, and could not be comforted. About two hours after he lay down on a lounge and almost instantly expired.

From Chicago to the Sea.

One of the most interesting schemes brought forward in this country was introduced in the Senate the other day by Mr. Allison. It is a resolution to create a commission jointly with Canada to

Investigate and report upon a ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic.

This scheme is designed to make Chicago an ocean port and to enable the large ocean freight steamers to steam from the head of Lake Michigan to the Atlantic at the mouth of the Hudson river. A company to construct such a canal has been already chartered in Canada, and a national charter is now sought at Washington. A number of prominent Chicago citizens are among the incorporators of the company, of which Chauncey F. Dutton, of Pittsburg, is the original promoter. The plan has attracted a great deal of attention in Washington, and some of the leading men in both houses have been interested by the vast possibility and seeming practicability of the enterprise. The route of the proposed waterway is via the lakes and the Welland Canal, which will be deepened and used in part, the course then diverting to the Niagara river. To pass the falls, pneumatic and hydraulic locks is proposed, to raise or lower ships bodily 100 feet.

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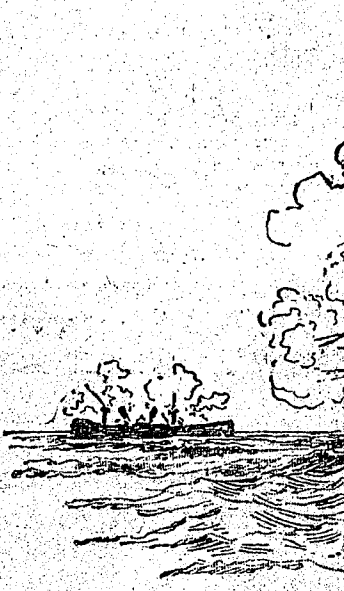
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THE BATTLE SHIP OF THE FUTURE.



Is the powerful battle ship of the present day, with her low freeboard, her impregnable citadels, her enormous guns of mighty caliber, going out? And are we likely to have a renaissance of the old-fashioned 100-gun ship of the line with her enormous freeboard, her three or four decks and a battery of guns so numerous, so quick-actioned and so effective, that no human energy of resistance could withstand it an hour? Lord Nelson's Trafalgar, Aboukir, Agincourt, reproduced in steel with four times their tonnage, with a speed never yet reached by any but torpedo boats! Think of it! And armed with 100 guns, each capable of firing from six to thirty shots a minute! What power could resist it? There is no human appliance, except the undeveloped

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

A Midnight Vision. One calm autumn night The stars were so bright, And the leaves at my window were tapping, An old witch flew past With a whirl and a blast That set all my curtains a-flapping.

"Oh, whither so high, Old woman?" called I. "Are you taking your steed for an airing?" She reined up her broom And came into the room And sat down on the hat she was wearing. Then she said, sidling, "Will you ride with me? On the wings of the wind I'm flying Over brake and fen."



From the haunts of men, To the back of the moon I'll be hieing."

Then she mounted her steed, Calling, "Follow, I lead." While the hobby was snorting and steaming.

But I rubbed my eyes, For to my surprise I found She was gone—and I had been dreaming!

Animals Made of Snow.

Some fine winter morning when you young folks wake up you will find several inches or more of snow upon the ground—none of that soft, wet, slushy sort that is more than half water, but a good, hard, firmly packed, dazzling white substance. Then it will be time to make snow animals and images.

Here are some new ideas about what can be made with snow when it packs well. Work while the weather is quite cold, and in a shady place, if possible, because it would be a pity for the sun to melt the figures.

The tools that will be most used are any flat wooden paddle; a butter paddle, for example, will be good; also wooden spoons. A carving knife, shaped like a modeling knife, is easily



ESKIMO DOG.

cut out of wood, and smoothed with sand paper. The little teeth are of great use, because they help to cut the snow more easily. Another little tool is made out of a slat of wood, one of whose ends is slanted off and whittled into point-like teeth. The other end is rudely whittled like a handle.

The snow sculptor should work as any other sculptor does, mostly with the hands. This will be cold work, but by the use of old, loose-fitting gloves the trouble will be lessened. But if one can work without them so much the better. Take, for example, a horse. First, a rough oblong block is shaped for the plinth or base. On this are put the masses of snow to build up the main outline of the body. From these masses parts are removed here and there, as needed, by one of the

THE DANCING BEAR.

ly. The folds of the skin and the features and claws are all brought out by the knife after the shape of the body is completed.

The dancing bear is a more difficult figure to do, but with care it will be a satisfactory model to work from. Model it about a yard high, and begin by arranging sticks, planting the long ones firmly in a bank of hard-packed snow, and tying the short sticks securely to them. The dotted lines in the model show where the sticks will best support the figure. From that point on the modeling must be done more carefully, if possible, sticks being inserted in the proper places for each arm, and even the nose, if it will not otherwise stay on.

Do not expect to get each line and detail perfect. You will be very successful if you make the animals so that people will know which is which, in species. Cut out the part between the legs of the bear last.

A child and dog would make a good group, or a girl sitting beside a lamb. A cat curled up asleep is easy. A bas relief of the head of a child, perhaps one's own small brother or sister can be done.—New York Press.

Full of Glory. "Oh, mamma," cried 5-year-old Dorothy, "I'm just as full of glory as I can be!"

"What do you mean?" inquired her mother, with natural surprise. "Why-ee," said Dorothy, "there was a sunbeam right on my opoon, and I swallowed it with my oatmeal, mamma!"

A Queer Rating. "Bright boy—I don't think circus men know much about children. Mother—Think not?"

"Bright boy—Well, they let me in at half price, and they charge pop full price, and I always see three times as much as pop does."

Johnny in a Decline. Little Ethel—Papa, I think you ought to have the doctor come and see Johnny. I'm 'fraid he's sick.

Papa—Sick! He's out in the street playing and yelling like a wild Indian. Little Ethel—Yes, but when he's well he yells like two wild Indians.

A Tribute to the Sex. The professor—There is evidence to show that one of the most famous edifices of antiquity was constructed principally by women.

His wife—Which one? The professor—The Tower of Babel!

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NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grid.

The deficiency appropriation bill was passed by the House Monday. An amendment to pay Great Britain \$425,000 in settlement of the Bering Sea award was defeated. A number of amendments to the tariff law designed to remove ambiguity have been suggested by Secretary Carlisle. President Cleveland is annoyed because Congress has not authorized him to send a way out of the Samoan entanglement. Ambassador Bunker has been instructed to make vigorous protest against the exclusion by France of American cattle.

Amendments providing for payment of the sugar bounties prematurely cut off by the tariff law were added to the sundry civil bill in the Senate Tuesday. All the correspondence relative to Samoa, since the ratification of the Berlin treaty was sent to the Senate. McGowan's railroad arbitration bill was passed by the House without division. Eulogies were delivered on the late General Post. Mr. Pithman made a speech eulogizing Governor Altgeld and condemning President Cleveland for sending troops to Chicago. A minority House committee submitted a report giving their reasons for opposing the Pacific Railroad bill. House and Senate conferees again report their inability to agree on the Hawaiian cable amendment to the sundry civil bill.

After sharp debate in the Senate Wednesday, the financial issue which had blocked the progress of the appropriation bills was swept away by the withdrawal of both Mr. Gorman's amendment and Mr. McGowan's proposition to repeal the laws authorizing the issue of bonds. The day was wasted in the House, so far as the purposes for which the day was set aside were concerned, namely, to consider bills reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The conference reports on the bill to prohibit the importation of goods from the United States into the Mexican free zone, and of the pension and post office appropriation bills, were agreed to. Several pension and other bills of minor importance were passed by unanimous consent.

The Senate Thursday passed the sundry civil bill, including the items appropriating over \$5,000,000 for sugar bounties. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was also passed. In a speech in the Senate Mr. Chandler declared Senator Murphy, Beach and Martin had been elected onad. The House decided to further insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment to the diplomatic bill providing for a cable to Hawaii.

Senator Hill, of New York, bitterly scored Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, Friday for his merciless attack upon Senator Roach. Senator Morgan's strong opposition prevented an appropriation to defray expenses of the Bering Sea arbitrators. The Senate has confirmed W. L. Wilson as postmaster general and Judge Shoyalter as an assistant judge in the Chicago district. Bills to protect or kill seals; to pay West Virginia its share of refunded tax; and the Senate anti-lottery bill were passed by the House.

The naval appropriation bill was passed Saturday by the Senate after it had been amended to provide for the building of but two battleships. The appropriation for Chicago's new post office building was cut down to \$300,000 by the conference committee. The Senate rejected from the Hawaiian cable amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Both Houses have adopted a resolution looking to the participation of Congress in the dedicatory ceremonies at Chickamauga. An agreement was reached by both houses on the sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills. A bill granting a pension to General John C. McClernand was passed by the House through the efforts of General Sickles. A resolution designating Speaker Crisp as one of the delegates to a bi-metallic conference was unanimously adopted by the House.

LEPROSY IN NEW YORK.

A Physician Estimates 100 Cases There and in Brooklyn.

A physician in a New York hospital estimated that there are nearly 100 cases of genuine leprosy in New York and Brooklyn at the present time. A noticeable case is that of a young woman who was seen in Park street the other day, following her way through a dense throng of people. She was indeed a repulsive object. Her ears were almost as large as one's hand, thick, purple, and hanging down an inch; her lips were thick and seemingly hard; her hands were stiff, covered with scales, the fingers being drawn and pulled up, and her nose was abnormally developed, the nostrils probably being closed. As she passed along at a rapid gait her big, white, scaly hand lay carelessly on the shoulder of a 10-year-old girl whom she was pushing along through the crowd.

For thirty years certainly, and no telling how much longer, leprosy has been present in New York. By reference to the charts on leprosy, which lived there all localities which produce leprosy subjects are designated by a red tracing. The red tracing envelops the metropolis, and the records of physicians will show that more than one person who lived here all his life has been stricken with the dread disease. It is very difficult to get the actual facts in such cases, because the afflicted persons are very sensitive, and the physicians who attend them as much as possible protect them from exposure.

Telegraphic Brevities.

State Senator Franks, of North Carolina, died at Raleigh.

E. Berry Wall, "the king of the dudes," is taking the Keeley cure for alcoholism.

Miss Sarah Larned, of Minneapolis, has been elected supervisor of the Boston public schools.

Bismarck's physicians urge him to receive only a few deputations April 1 and to meet others later.

Officers of the hydrographic bureau say the Illinois drainage canal will materially lower the level of the great lakes.

Eight cottages were destroyed and twelve partly burned at Pitman Grove camp meeting grounds, New Jersey.

During the debate on the budget the reichstag adopted the proposal expunging the paragraph conferring dictatorial powers upon the governor of Alsace-Lorraine. McKee Rankin and Patrick O'Neill were arrested at Kansas City, charged with obtaining board under false pretenses for their theatrical company. They gave bail.

A severe fire explosion wrecked the building at 3 and 10th streets. Allegheny, owned by Edith Claybourne, was destroyed, and Emma Daner, and caused damage of \$20,000.

M. GERAULT-RICHARD.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Saturday, March 9th, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Commissioner of Schools for Crawford county, and attend to such other business as may come before it.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest,	3	Grayling,	18
Frederic,	3	Ball,	2
Grove,	2	So. Branch,	2
Blaine,	2	Con. Pious,	3

Beaver Creek, 3.
JOHN STALEY,
M. A. Bates, Chairman.
Sec.

The Century Magazine and the AVA-LANCHE will cost our subscribers but \$4.50. Subscribe soon.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

Michigan prohibitionists met at Lansing and nominated a state ticket. Resolutions in favor of free silver were adopted. —Ottawa Co. Herald.

The Gettysburg battlefield is to be freed from its trolley defacement. The street railroad has concluded to remove its tracks so as not to mar the battlefield.

Oregon's new Senator says he is a silverite on "the lines of the National Republican platform." That keeps him out of the free coinage ranks. He is not in the Teller, Stewart and Bland class. —Globe-Dem.

The favor which the Senate shows to the Wolcott monetary conference commission project indicates that it will be adopted. If the conference takes place, the United States will be creditably represented in it. —Globe-Dem.

On account of the annual encampment of the G. A. R., at Mt. Clemens, March 26th, 27th and 28th, the M. C. R. R. will sell tickets for the round trip at one and one-third fare, good going, March 25th, and return March 29th.

Representative Tucker's bill to convert Apponattox into a national park similar to those at Gettysburg and Chickamauga should be passed. The field where the civil war ended will have great historic interest and should be preserved.

In order to foster the butter trade the Canadian Government has offered to buy the winter butter made by its citizens for shipment to England, paying for it 20c a pound. The opposition papers say this sudden development of paternalism is intended to secure the farmers' vote. —Globe-Democrat.

According to the 1894 report of the director of the United States mint the United States has in gold \$661,000,000, and in silver, \$624,000,000. The 16 to 1 silverites would drive all that gold out of use as money if they could. It would be something of a "contraction," wouldn't it? —Detroit Journal.

Germany, France and Austria are making vastly more beet sugar than they can use, and are competing with each other in the payment of bounties for its export. The ease with which this great article of staple consumption is produced in Europe is a reproach to the United States for its backwardness in raising at least enough sugar for its own use. —Globe-Dem.

There is a wonderful revival of Geo. Washington spirit in Virginia. The Democrats are talking about honest elections where everybody, white or black, shall vote on an equality, and Richmond is building a tin-plate mill. The next thing we know Virginia will be offering to adopt both McKinley and Read to make sure her title as mother of Presidents. —Inter-Ocean.

Suddenly, and without warning, Adjutant General Charles L. Eaton fell dead while attending the funeral of the late Greene Paak. The sad news went like an electric shock over the state, for his was a familiar face and his a welcome presence everywhere within its borders. As editor, legislator, commander-in-chief of Michigan G. A. R., and adjutant general, Gen. Eaton faithfully and efficiently performed every duty required of him. His wide popularity was well earned. The announcement of his sudden death brings deep sorrow to many hearts. How often man is reminded that there is but one step between life and death, and a very short one at that. —Det. Journal.

The retirement of Mr. Blewell from the cabinet did not create a ripple, as it had been known for some time that he would go out.

Election Tickets.

For the April election, the State and County tickets will be on one ballot and the Township ticket on a separate ballot.

The first will be printed under the direction of the County Board of Election Commissioners, and a proof must be on file with the County Clerk, at least ten days before election.

The Township tickets will be printed under the direction of the township board, and a proof must be on file with the township Clerk, at least five days before election.

The AVA-LANCHE office is prepared to execute all orders for tickets in a satisfactory manner.

Defender Documents.

Numbers 5 and 72 have just been issued by the American Protective Tariff League, No. 5, nineteen pages, entitled "Business Conditions" or "The First Effects of Free Trade," comprises a careful review and compilation of statistics showing disastrous results of a free trade administration. No. 72, eight pages, entitled "Wages in the United States," is the translation of a paper by Mons. E. Levasseur, read at the annual public meeting of the five academies of the Institute of France. Both documents are interesting and valuable addition to Protective literature. Will be sent to any address for two cents each. Address: W. F. Wakeman, Gen. Sec., 135 West 23d St., New York.

Who May Vote.

The adoption of the constitution last fall affects a great many foreigners who have voted on first papers. Let it be understood clearly who can vote.

1st. Any foreigner who took out his first papers before May 8th, 1892, is a voter.

2d. Any foreigner who has taken out his first papers since May, 1892, cannot vote unless he has been here five years, and has taken out his second papers prior to election.

3d. Any foreigner who has been here five years, must have taken out his first papers two years before he can get his second papers.

4. All voters must have resided in this state six months, and in the township or ward twenty days.

It will be seen that no foreigner can vote this spring who has not taken out his first papers, since May 8th, 1892, unless he gets full papers, and no foreigner can get his full papers unless he has had his first papers two years.

Foreigners who have had their first papers three years and a month can vote if registered.

Five years years in this country and at least one year in this state, are necessary before a foreigner can get his full papers admitting him to full citizenship.

The N. Y. Sun, which has long enjoyed the distinction of being "the ablest edited Democratic paper," gives out the truth in large and wholesome chunks as follows:

"If Grover Cleveland had been an honest man, and if his political friends in congress had also been honest, we should have had to-day a tariff for revenue only. We should then have had revenue enough, and there would not be a featherweight of strain on the finance of the United States. If now these gentlemen should experience reform and become honest, they would confess their fault before night was over, and begin on the morrow to make the revenue fit the expenses; and the deficiency which is now playing the devil with us, would disappear.

"It is our absolute conviction that the tariff could be reformed immediately so as to accomplish this result; and we believe that the performance would be as magnificent for the regeneration of American politics as the fraud of a tariff for deficiency has proved disgraceful and damaging.

"Bonds or no bonds, there lies the plain and unavoidable duty of the Democracy and of the administration."

The Century for March has two particularly fresh and unbacked subjects. In these globe-trotting days the account of "a new field of travel" will be greeted with pleasure by American travelers, and this Miss Harriet Waters Preston and Mr. Joseph Pennell, the artist, have found "Beyond the Adriatic," along the coast of Dalmatia and Albania, a region, more-over, which is now accessible to travelers. The second topic is the art of the late Jean Carries, the French sculptor and potter. The Century is the first of the magazines, to give attention to the important work of this artist, the appearance of whose work in the Salon of the Champ de Mars of 1892 caused his fellow-artists to demand and obtain for him from the President of the Republic the cross of the Legion of Honor. The text of the article is written by Emile Hovelague, a French art critic, who, by the way, writes in English, considering the character and influence of Carrie's work upon the art of his time. Nine pictures of the sculptor's work—two from examples owned in America—are presented with the article.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 1, '95.

Senator Gorman was compelled to withdraw his amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to meet deficits in revenues, because of an agreement among opposing Senators to talk away the rest of the session, if he didn't; but before doing so he made a speech in which were some remarkable charges against a democratic Secretary of the Treasury, to be made by a democratic Senator. He said that the responses of the Secretary of the Treasury to inquiries of the Senate, as to whether this legislation was needed, were on their face misleading; that there would be a deficit for the fiscal year of \$60,000,000 and for the calendar year of \$30,000,000; that Treasury officials had acknowledged to him (Gorman) personally that there was a mistake of \$30,000,000 in Secretary Carlisle's figures of the amount of money now available to meet government indebtedness; that the expenditures had been underestimated by Secretary Carlisle to the extent of \$40,000,000, and he added: "The truth is, that they (Treasury officials) made a mistake about a year ago in making up their balances of \$80,000,000, and they have been trying to adhere to it ever since." Mr. Gorman did not speak with any excitement but with the calm deliberation of a man who had personally gone over the figures of which he spoke, as he said he had, also, that he was somewhat of a book-keeper himself. It is not strange that there should have been excitement on the floor of the Senate to such an extent, that the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms had to be called for by Vice President Stevenson, to restore order, something that the oldest habitue of the Senate does not remember to have ever before been done. Nor is it a wonder that men say Secretary Carlisle should be impeached, either for incapacity or for violation of the oath of office.

It seems that when some government wants something said to another government that it does not want to say itself it calls on the United States to say it, and if Secretary Gresham has declined a single request of that sort, the fact has been successfully kept from the public and buried in the archives of the Department of State. So far nothing serious has come of Secretary Gresham's latest attempt to do the Parrot act, but the incident is not yet closed. It was the insignificant government of San Domingo that made use of the ever pliant Gresham this time. It seems that in order to force a settlement of a long score against San Domingo, France sent three war ships to the harbors of the little black republic. Now this was none of our business, yet Gresham, when requested by the government of San Domingo, told France that no hostile demonstration took place. The French government took this interference much more good-naturedly than Japan did a similar one, and even went so far as to explain just what it was trying to accomplish. But those war ships were not withdrawn. Gresham then sent another communication to the French government intimating that those war ships had better be withdrawn. There the matter stands at present.

One of Gresham's little schemes was too much even for the democratic House. He promised to pay the British government \$425,000 for damages sustained by Canadian sealers in Bering Sea, but when an attempt was made to appropriate the money the House, very properly, refused by a vote of 143 to 112 to do it, 50 democrats voting with 93 republicans against the appropriation. Representative Pitt, of Ill., led the fight against the appropriation, and it was his showing from the official records, that all the claims for damages which have been filed by Canadian sealers aggregated only a little more than one-third of the amount asked for by Gresham, that won the fight.

There is no excitement in the House, which is killing time by debating and passing bills which will never be heard of in the Senate, while waiting for the Senate to return the amended appropriation bills the leaders having decided not to allow action on anything else.

The House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Nebraska has approved a bill granting a bounty to the manufacturers of beet sugar in that State. We believe that the action is wise. What is now the great industry of salt making in Michigan was nurtured through a feeble infancy by State bounties. The immense beet sugar industry in Germany, an industry that now not only supplies the empire with sugar but that also furnishes yearly hundreds of millions of pounds for export, is the creation of a system of judicious bounties. We feel sure that by perseverance in the plan of bounties Nebraska will become one of the great sugar-producing regions. —Inter-Ocean.

We have had less than two years of "Grover and clover," but we have already \$160,000,000 bonds to show for it. The gold gamblers have a couple of years in which "to make hay" out of "clover." —Inter-Ocean.



The Evening News,

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

A FULL-GROWN MAN. It has stood the test of public opinion for 21 years, progressing and growing in strength year by year, admired by publishers and all people for its fearless, manly attitude on all public questions, and for its intrinsic merit as a great newspaper.

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VICK'S COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.

Extremely vigorous, reliable, drought, propagation by 1/2 in. suckers; fruit large, color dark red; best berry for canning, retaining size, color, and flavor; long season of fruiting; high quality of fruit; fruit adheres to stem, and dropping; does not crumble in picking; excellent shipper; wonderfully reliable; over 8,000 quarts per acre very easily.

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We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,
TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.


Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	-	10 Cents.
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Strawberries,	-	10 "
Alaska Salmon,	-	10 "
Sardines in Mustard,	-	10 "
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Pickles, fancy,	-	10 "
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Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. The goods are strictly first class.

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WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CABS, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

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March April May

Are the Best Months in which to

Purify Your Blood

And the Best Blood Purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which Purifies, Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood.

At this season every one should take a good spring medicine. Your blood must be purified or you will be neglecting your health. There is a cry from Nature for help, and unless there is prompt and satisfactory response you will be liable to serious illness.

This demand can only be met by the purifying, enriching and

Blood-Vitalizing

elements to be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolfe, at the age of 72 years, was attacked with a violent form of salt rheum; it spread all over her body, and her hands and limbs were dreadful to look at. At the same time my little daughter, Clara, who was just one year old, was attacked by a similar disease, like scrofula. It appeared in large sores, which disfigured

each one of her limbs; and the attendance of the family physician and other doctors for a long time, but seemed to grow worse. I read of many people cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla. As soon as we gave Hood's Sarsaparilla to Clara she began to get better, and before the first bottle was gone the sores entirely healed up, and there has never been any sign of the disease since. She is a

Healthy, Robust Child.

Her grandmother took Hood's Sarsaparilla at the same time, and the salt rheum decreased in its violence and a perfect cure was soon effected. It took about three months for her cure, and she describes her good health and strength at her advanced age to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has certainly been a godsend to my family." Mrs. SOPHIA WOLFE, Zaleski, Ohio.

HOOD'S AND ONLY HOOD'S

Both Left.

The train was just ready to start for Boston when a detective from Superintendent Byrnes' office got on one of the smoking cars and said: "Be careful, gentlemen; I believe there are a couple of sharpers inside."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed a very stylish-looking gentleman, preparing to get out. "I had no idea there were such people here. I'm sure I shall get out."

Another who was sitting in a seat opposite exclaimed:

"I have a large sum of money with me and I have no wish to lose it."

Whereupon he, too, got out.

"All right, gentlemen," the officer calmly remarked. "They are both gone now."—Harlem Life.

Boundless impudence in nature is a tyranny; it hath been the untimely emptying of many a throne, and fall of many kings.—Shakespeare.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound CURES

Irregularity, Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, Kidney Complaints in either sex. Every time it will relieve.

Backache, Faintness, Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues." These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles.

Every woman, married or single, should own and read "Woman's Beauty, Peril, Duty," an illustrated book of 50 pages, containing important information that every woman should know about herself. We send it free to any reader of this paper.

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Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Headache, Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Bloating, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach and Bloating will be relieved, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

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PIG'S CURE FOR

A NEWSBOY INCIDENT.

He Was Small, but He Had a Great Big Heart.

He stood at the corner of Vine and 6th streets—not one's ideal of a philanthropist. In fact, Jim was not a very good boy, even as newsboys go. The mud and the rain had made free with his old ragged clothes, and underneath the grimace on his pinched face was the blue look which comes from hunger and cold.

"Here's yer mornin' papers—ah about the accident." "Meoww, meoww!" "Here's yer—" "Meoww, meoww, meoww!" "Hello, pard; tryin' ter yell louder's me?"

It was such a wretched mite of a kitten, wet and shivering and starving. As it claved and scratched at his tattered trousers, the grimy face softened, as no one had ever seen it soften before.

"Pore little cuss; I ain't got nothin' fer yer. Tune up at one o' them swell roves."

With a shake of the leg that the kitten had taken possession of, he began again to cry his papers, on which he depended for his miserable crust of bread and still more miserable lodging.

"Here's yer mornin'—" "Meoww, meoww!"

He stooped down to pat the wretched little creature; then, suddenly lifting it up, with a suspicion of moisture in his eyes—though it might have been only the rain dashing in his face—he said:

"I'm richer'n you be, pore little cuss. I've got some bread for my dinner, and you're a goin' ter have some, too; and if there's a dry rag on me, I'll warm ye up a bit."

The coat was searched, but the pockets were bottomless; so he tenderly placed it on his breast, wrapped the torn coat about it, gave it a generous share of his dinner; and with a bright face and cheery voice which made passers-by, who were hurrying to get out of the dreaching rain, turn to look at him, and then to buy—he began again:

"Here's yer mornin' papers!"

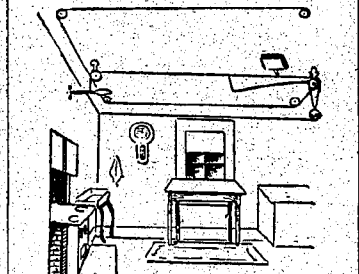
What cared he now for the biting wind and soaking rain? There was a warm spot on his breast which was reflected in his heart; and the soft purr of the little creature, which was the sweetest music he had ever heard.

"Here's yer mornin' papers!"—Chicago Tribune.

PERFECT FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

Patented by E. P. McCaslin, of Tullahoma, Tenn.

The illustration represents a fire alarm system whose operation is not dependent upon electrical circuits, but which operates positively in case of fire to sound the alarm in all parts of the building with which the apparatus is connected. The improvement has been patented by Eugene P. McCaslin, of Tullahoma, Tenn. A combustible cord, preferably silk, is run around the ceiling from a peg, passing over guide pulleys, a weight at the end of the cord holding it taut. To the weight is also attached a non-combustible cord, whose other end is secured to a tripping lever, a pull upon which disconnects two sections of a taut wire, one section of which is connected to extend through openings into all the adjacent rooms and to all parts of the building, having connection with an alarm at all desirable points. If the silk combustible cord is burned, the weight is dropped and the tripping lever operated to cause the separation of the taut wire sections, thus sounding the several alarms. The other section of the taut wire is connected to the fire alarm system.



THE NEW FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

connected at its other end to a swinging weight fulcrumed on the wall of the room. Any suitable spring alarm may be used with this improvement.

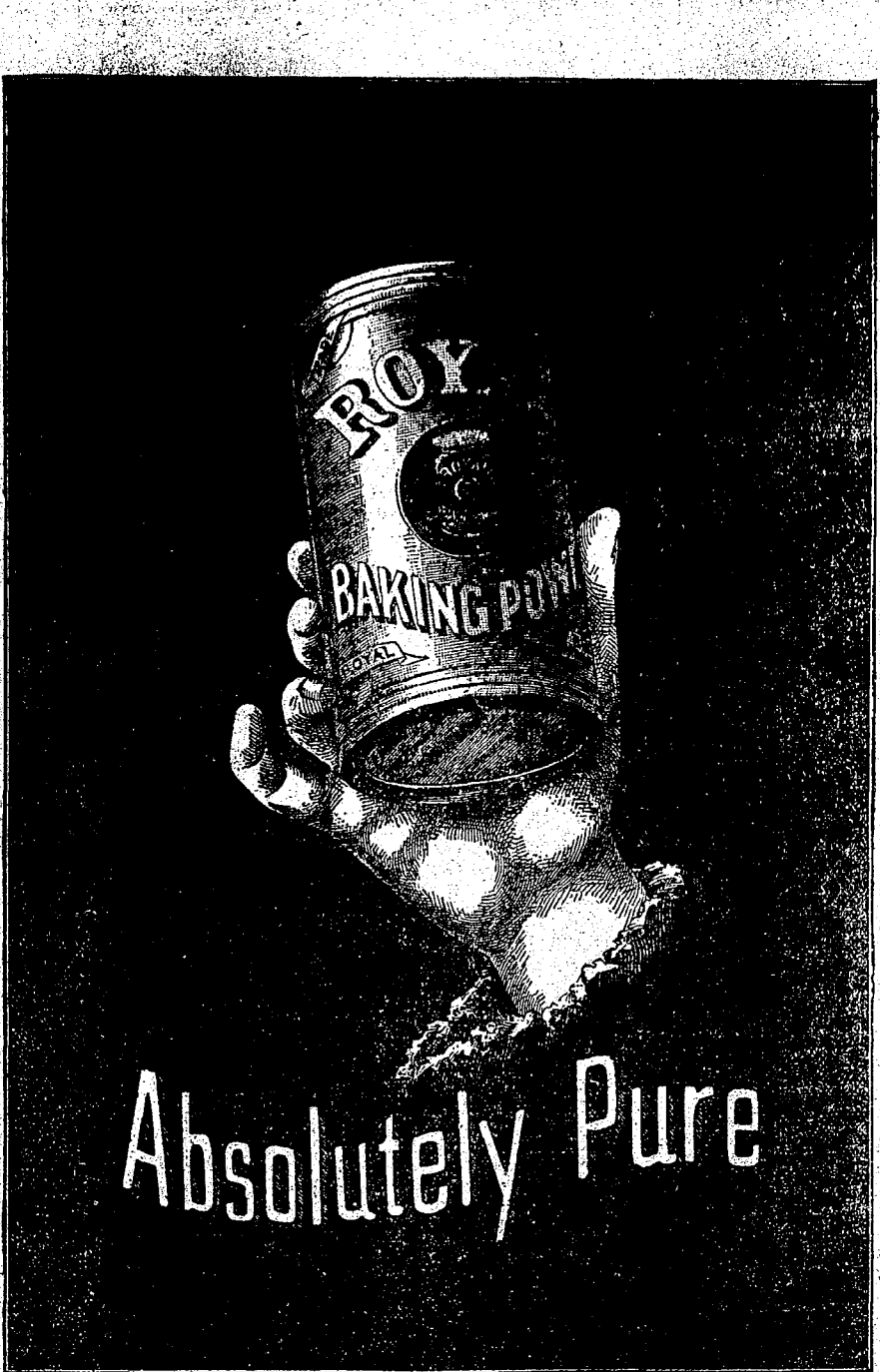
Production and Cost of Aluminum.

Concerning the amount produced and the cost of producing aluminum, the London Grocers' Review says: "The production of aluminum increased from 50 tons in 1890 to 2,000 tons in 1892, and the price has diminished in proportion. It was 60s per pound in 1890, 20s in 1891, and now it is about 17d. When it is considered that a pound of aluminum is so much bigger than a pound of other metals—bulk for bulk, it weighs about one-third of ordinary metals—this price cannot be called high. No aluminum is produced in England now. Two companies were started in 1886-87, but the chemical process they employed is now obsolete. All aluminum sold in the market is now made by the aid of electricity. The largest factory is at Neubausen, in Switzerland. It is capable of turning out 1,000 tons a year. The second largest is in the south of France. It turns out about 600 tons. But a company has now been formed in England, and as the soldering difficulty seems to be overcome, the metal will sell."

Recovering an Island of Mutes.

Of the 140 inhabitants of the little town of Chilmark, on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, thirty-six, or almost one-quarter, are congenitally deaf and dumb. The town records show that two of the original settlers of the place, away back in the seventeenth century, were deaf and dumb, and the infirmity has thus been transmitted to our own day. This hereditary influence shows no plan of uniformity in its workings, deaf and dumb parents having children in full possession of all their senses, and vice versa. This peculiar community, shut in from the outside world, is, however, alive to all the social and political influences of the time and does not differ in great degree from the thousand and one secluded villages which dot our New England hills and shore line. It affords, however, ample opportunity for the minute investigation of both the sociologist and the student of evolution and physiological heredity.—Boston Transcript.

No one "loves" you a letter until they feel like writing it.



Remarkable Newspapers.

The most extraordinary journal in the world is published weekly at Athens under the editorship of George Sours. It is written entirely in verse, even the advertisements being cast in poetic form, and it is so popular, withal, as to remove Greece from the category of places where this sort of thing is a drug in the market. The verse is not mere doggerel, but always artistic, and often powerful. It consists of four pages of double columns, the size of the pages being ten inches by eight. Occasionally it has comic wood cuts. Another curious freak of journalism is a newspaper published once a century. The paper is called the Illuminated Quadruple Constellation, and was published in New York in 1890. In size it is no less than eight and a half feet in length by six in width. It contains eight pages of thirteen columns each. The columns are forty-eight inches in length, and if placed end to end would form a strip of pink paper 125 yards in length.—New York Advertiser.

Unexpectably Miserable.

Is the man or woman troubled with dyspepsia. Heart palpitations, sour stomach, heartburn, uneasiness of the nerves, oppression or a sense of emptiness at the pit of the stomach, are among its symptoms. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicates it, and entirely overcomes constipation, biliousness, rheumatic, kidney and malarial complaints. Use this thorough remedy systematically and it will achieve permanent results.

A College Graduate at 14.

Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, appears to possess some of the characteristics of a prodigy. He entered Muskingum College, in Ohio, at the tender age of 10, and was graduated at 14. Then he went to Yale, and was only 19 when he received his Ph. D. from that college—an age at which most students are sophomores. Dr. Harper is now 30. The university of which he is the head has an endowment of \$4,000,000, and has \$600,000 to spend this year.

1,000 Bu. Potatoes Per Acre.

Wonderful yields in potatoes, oats, corn, farm and vegetable seeds. Cut this out and send by postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their great seed book and sample of Giant Spurry. CNU

We raised in the Carolinas and Georgia 128,500,434 pounds of rice.

Not So Busy After All.

The busy bee, scientists say, works but three hours a day.

Priso's CRE cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

Kallery is a mode of speaking in favor of one's wit against one's good nature.—Montesquieu.

Refinement creates beauty everywhere.—Hazlitt.

If you've neuralgia, take St. Jacobs Oil—rub it on—rub it on hard—keep rubbing it on—it has got to stop the pain—that's what it's for.

Babies and Children

thrive on Scott's Emulsion when all the rest of their food seems to go to waste. Thin Babies and Weak Children grow strong, plump and healthy by taking it.

Scott's Emulsion

overcomes inherited weakness and all the tendencies toward Emaciation or Consumption. Thin, weak babies and growing children and all persons suffering from Loss of Flesh, Weak Lungs, Chronic Coughs, and Wasting Disorders will receive untold benefits from this great nourishment. The formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by the medical world for twenty years. No secret about it.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the face, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when moistened will make several boxes of Paste Polish. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.



"I wish I had not eaten that salad."

"Why? I thought it excellent."

"So it was, but it has given me indigestion. It distresses me fearfully."

"Oh, that's nonsense! Swallow this. You'll be all right in ten minutes."

"What is it?"

"A Ripans Tabule!"

"Do you carry them around with you?"

"I do, indeed! Ever since I heard about them I keep one of the little vials in my vest pocket."

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PART AND COUNTERPART.

The infant soul made up of images
Like a lake, itself almost unseen,
But holding pictured in its "pure
serene"
The sky above and the surrounding trees;
Till over the surface creeps a rising
breeze,
And slowly ruffles into silver sheen
Those depths of azure fringed with
branching green,
A flame that follows on a form that flees.
As intermingled with the flow of being
It loses sight in gaining sympathy.
So action quenches all our primal seeing;
We cannot be both part and counterpart.
Of outward things, and that passivity
A poet praised is half the poet's part.
—Alfred W. Bann.

LADY CHRIS'S LOVER.

"Mother!"
"Chris!"
A swirl of silken skirts across the
rose-scented Mayfair drawing room,
the absorption of a creamy chiffon
frock in a dark blue serge embrace,
the juxtaposition of two pretty heads,
one copper red and the other soft
brown, made up in Lord Tregenna's
memory the general effect of the
meeting between Lady Christine
Mainwaring and her daughter
Christabel. After a moment the
copper hair and the chiffon frock re-
assumed a separate existence, and
Lady Christine Mainwaring, a little
flushed and disturbed from her usual
serenity, turned to the privileged
witness of the scene.
"Lord Tregenna, you must forgive
me, but I have not seen my daughter
for a very long time." She took the
young girl's long, slender fingers in
her own small, white hand.
"Let me present to you my little
girl."
Miss Christabel Mainwaring deigned
his lordship the slightest and shyest
of bows, then turned to her pretty
mother, and, holding her at arm's
length, cried: "Little girl! Why,
dear, I'm head and shoulders taller
than you are, and you're so lovely
and so well you make me feel quite
old."
Lady Christine raised her fingers
and patted her daughter's cheek.
"Nonsense, you foolish child! Now,
run up stairs. Christabel will show
you your room and unpack for you.
I will come to you directly."
From her slender height the girl
dropped a kiss upon her mother's
brow, then left the room.
"What do you think of her?" were
Lady Christine's first words as the
door closed.
Lord Tregenna picked up his hat
and gloves before he answered: "She
is very lovely."
"She is not like me, eh?"
He let his eyes—big, gray, rather
cold eyes—wander over the mignon-
nole form before him. During all his
fifteen years' undisputed position as
a leading beauty Lady Christine had
never looked so lovely as at that
moment, with her sweet, red lips
apart, her supple arms aglow with
excitement and curiosity.
Lord Tregenna looked a second
time. "No, Miss Mainwaring is not
like you. But I must be going. You
will want to go to your daughter."
"An revoir, then, until this even-
ing. You will come to the opera?"
"If you will grant me hospitality
for the second act of 'Romeo' I shall
be delighted."
She waved him an airy acquies-
cence and moved to the door by his
side. Yet, after Lord Tregenna had
left the house Lady Christine seemed
in no hurry to join her daughter.
She sank into a low chair and drew
her pencilled brows together in an
unconscious effort of serious
thought. From her twentieth birth-
day, when Marmaduke Mainwaring
had left her a widow, the whole world
had conspired to take all need of
thought of care from her baby dim-
pled hands, and curly auburn hair.
Relatives mostly decided that her
only child could well be educated in
a foreign convent, and a society, find-
ing her beautiful, sweet natured and
very wealthy, at once cast her for
the role of beauty and careessed and
feted her accordingly. Life ran on
very well greased wheels for Lady
Christine Mainwaring, and she did
not permit even her lovers to trouble
her. Scores of men burned incense
at her dainty shrine and swore ar-
dent vows at her arched feet. Some
loved her for her beauty, others de-
sired her for her wealth. But she
had neither taste nor sympathy for
either one of them. A thousand
times she had eagerly protested that
neither her position nor fortune could
be bettered by a second marriage,
and, unlike most women under simi-
lar circumstances, she had really
meant what she had said.
But lately, after fifteen years of
adulation and conquest, when a 17
year old daughter was looming on
the horizon of her career, little
Lady Christine sometimes caught
herself watching for a certain hand-
some face at the opera, waiting for a
particular tall, square shouldered fig-
ure in the park, longing for the tones
of a deep voice at routs and balls.
She grew as capricious as a spoiled
baby, ridiculously cheery one hour,
aburdly depressed the next. She
would laugh at nothing, and frown
within the week that preceded her
daughter's return, she—oh, fie! that
such a confession should have to be
made—she had caught herself in
tears.
A vague fear, an unformed appre-
hension, was driving a tiny lump
into her white throat now as she sat
musing over Lord Tregenna's words:
"She is very lovely. She is not like
you." What did he mean? Christa-
bel was young and slender, and had
great dove like eyes. "I wonder
which of us he will prefer." Then
she laid her cool hands against her
burning cheeks. "What a fool I am
to even dream such things. I've been
spoilt. I think that over. My dear
must be in love with me if he carries my
prayer book two Sundays running at
church parade or comes to my opera
box once a week. Chris must have
her chance, and it he—"
Then her thoughts trailed away
into vague imaginings, till a low voice
murmured: "Mother, may I come
in?"
"Of course, dear. Ring for tea.
Now sit down here and tell me all
about everything till it's time to
dress for dinner."

When Lord Tregenna went round
to Lady Christine Mainwaring's opera
box that evening he found it crowded
with a fluttering mob of moths, all
dying to tinge their wings in the
rays of the new star.
"By jove, Lady Chris! Introduce
me, please. Your daughter is charm-
ing," drawled Lord Shoshire in a
stage whisper.
"The prince has already asked who
is with you, Lady Chris."
"And says he won't believe she is
your daughter."
"That Chicago girl, Emilia Potts,
guesses she's real mad, and has just
reckoned the game is up for her."
Angered Talbot Hurst, who de-
lighted in fostering social squabbles,
cried: "Oh, hush! hush!" cried Lady
Christine. "I shan't bring my
daughter here again if you're all go-
ing to spoil her at once. Why, she's
only a little schoolgirl. Ah! there
goes the curtain. Now run away, all
of you; and you need not come back
again this evening."
"Is Lady Chris going to ride jeal-
ously of the girl, do you think?" asked
Talbot Hurst of Lord Shoshire, as
she strolled down to the omnibus
box.
"Don't know, I'm sure, and don't
care, either," growled his lordship,
who hated Talbot Hurst for a "mean
little sneak."
But Mr. Talbot Hurst's charitable
suppositions were baseless; for, in
spite of countless defections from
her banner, Lady Chris—as her world
called her—did not "ride jealous" of
the new beauty, as Christabel quick-
ly became. And yet—and yet there
were moments when she would have
given a year of her loveliness, a half
of her fortune, to read the heart of
the man she loved. For little Lady
Chris had to confess to herself that
she loved a man who, as likely as
not, had fixed his fancy on another
woman, young, fresh, eminently de-
sirable in every way.
"If I only knew! If I only could
find out," she cried to herself in her
dressing room, one night. "He is
the same as ever, courteous and kind,
but always a little cold. And ap-
parently he is the same to Chris. If
I could only guess how he speaks to
her, looks at her, when they are alone
together! He sat out three dances
with her at the state ball on Wednes-
day and rode with her an hour this
morning in the row. I wish I knew!
I wish I knew!"
And upstairs in the pink and white
nest that framed the new beauty's
loveliness, the words "I wish I
knew!" were breathed to the dawn.
Christabel stood, slender as a May
lily, before her mirror, her white
hands clasped above her tumultuous
heart, as she sighed: "I wish I
knew if he loves me." The next day
the girl thought she had found the
solution to the riddle. It was the
last function of the season—a ball at
Malpasus' house. Leaning on
Tregenna's arm, Christabel drifted
down the low steps that led from the
drawing room into the coolness of the
quiet garden. Lanterns danced in
the soft night air and the swish of
women's gowns trailing over grass,
the cool of distant voices came gently
to ears still ringing with the final
crash of the finished waltz. Christa-
bel sighed as she nestled into a
cushioned chair.
"Tired?" queried Lord Tregenna.
"No, sorry!" she sighed again.
"You and sorrow should not meet
so soon," he said, gravely. "What's
the trouble?"
"We are going away to-morrow,"
answered Christabel.
The girl's naivete made him smile.
"But there's plenty of fun ahead."
Are you not going to be the belle
of Shoshire's yacht at Cowes? Then
you're to have three weeks at Hom-
burg, supplemented by—how many—
visits in Scotland? Miss Mainwaring,
you are growing insatiable."
She gave a little laugh of self
deprecation. "I dare say it will be
pleasant enough, but—I mother—
shall miss you."
Tregenna leaned forward and strove
to pierce the mystery of her sweet
violett eyes. "Lady Chris—and you
—will miss me?" His voice took a
fuller tone, his eyes a deeper light.
"Indeed, we shall," she answered,
slowly. "You know, Lord Tregenna,
I always think of you as my first
friend in London. You were in the
drawing room when I came home
that afternoon."
"And you will be sorry to lose
your first friend for even a few
weeks?"
She nodded the reply her trem-
bling lips could not speak.
"Chris!"—he laid one strong, firm
hand upon the girl's nervous fingers
—"Chris, if I ever left you, if I
were always with you in the future
as your friend—would you be glad?"
"Very glad!"
The words scarcely stirred the air,
but he caught them. They were
enough, for he rose and led her back
to the house.
It was late next morning, almost
midday, when Christabel came dan-
cing down stairs, her feet like feathers,
her eyes like stars.
"Lord Tregenna has been here,
miss," said a servant. "His lordship
asked for milady or for you, but not
seeing either, left a note in the draw-
ing room. His lordship will come
back to luncheon."
Singing a waltz tune Christabel
ran into the drawing room. How
happy she was! He had been to see
her, to speak with her mother. He
would return presently and stay
by her side, never to leave her again.
Where was the note? She saw at
once the tiny corner of the envelope
sticking from her mother's blotter.
With fingers that grew cold with ex-
citement she drew it forth. "Chris!"
was scrawled boldly across it. She
read the letter:
"Before we part to-day, my darling
Chris, I must know my fate from
your own lips. I have longed to tell
you of my love, the whole season
through, but dared not. Dearest,
will you give your sweet self to me
and make me the happiest of men?"
"TREGENNA."
With cheeks from which excess of
joy had chased the pink Christabel
flew to her mother's dressing room.
"Mother!" she cried, holding out
the precious letter, "read this, dear.
I found it in the drawing room. He's
coming for an answer in an hour. I
—hope—promise me—that you will
say yes!"
She had flung herself at her moth-

er's knees and laid her radiant face
above her mother's heart.
"You suddenly her hope and love
died within her and she was struck
with the silence of stone. The light
that gathered in Lady Christine's
lovely eyes, the tender little smile
that curved the corners of her
childish mouth, the faint blush that
slowly formed over the flower-like
face, forced the bitter truth home to
the girl's breaking heart even before
her mother dropped the note into her
lap and murmured:
"Dearest Chris, certainly I promise
you I will say 'Yes!' I have hoped
for some time that Lord Tregenna
would be your father."
White and a little dizzy, Christabel
stumbled to her feet.
"I hope you will make him very
happy," she said, softly, and then
pressed her clay cold lips upon
her mother's brow and slipped from
the room.
"And the note was meant for me,"
said Lady Chris an hour later, nest-
ling within the curve of her lover's
arm.
"Of course, dearest. Why, who
else could it have been intended for?"
"I thought—I some times won-
dered—Christabel is such a pretty
girl."
"Nonsense! She's a mere child
still. Besides, didn't I say the very
first time I saw her that she was not
a bit like you?"
"And you think me?"
"Perfection!"
"OLD IRONSIDES."
The Noble Frigate Constitution Al-
most a Century Old.
The famous frigate Constitution, often
known as "Old Ironsides," was
launched Sept. 20, 1797, and there-
fore lacks only two years of being a
century old. She is the most famous
ship in the history of the United
States and in her renown rivals the
celebrated line of battleship Victory,
Lord Nelson's flagship at the battle
of Trafalgar. She has been, indeed,
what is called a lucky ship. She
never lost a battle, she never fell into
the hands of the enemy, and she
never was disabled by a storm. Many
narrow escapes she has had in her
long and prosperous career, and she
has come triumphant out of all her
adventures. Like the constitution
of the United States, after which
she was named, she has withstood
every danger that threatened and is
a fitting type of the ship of state.
Of course, during her seventy-five
years of active service the Constitu-
tion often needed to be repaired. But
although the material in her has been
often replaced, she always continued
the same ship, just as the human
body is the same body of the same
person, though its substance is
constantly changing. In 1890
it was decided that the good
frigate Constitution would hardly
warrant the cost of repairs, especially
when the nature of modern naval
warfare was considered. She was
therefore condemned, and was about
to be broken up when Oliver Wend-
ell Holmes' famous ode appeared,
beginning, "Ay, tear her tattered
ensign down." The poet seemed
Congress, and it was decided to repair
once more the old warship. She took
several cruises after that, and once
carried a load of wheat to the starv-
ing poor of Ireland. On that voyage
she went ashore, and being old there
was every reason why she should have
left her bones on the coast; but, with
her usual good luck, the Constitu-
tion got off without serious damage
and returned to her native land.
But a day came at last when a
further repairs would have cost a
government which paid little for
sentiment would spend nothing to
keep up a ship which had contributed
so much to the glory of our ship-
builders, of our brave seamen and of
our starry flag. The Constitution,
leaky and dismantled, was lying at
the Brooklyn navy yard, awaiting
her doom. Happily the government
again relented in her favor. It was
decided that she should not be broken
up. As long as her old timbers
would hold together she should be
allowed to float, but not with her
trim masts and spars, as if still a
living monument of our naval pride.
No; they would not break her up,
but they would send her into an ob-
scure exile, where few could see her
and where she would soon be for-
gotten and gradually wear away.
Sometimes I think it would have
been better to take the old frigate
out to sea, and piercing her sides
with a volley of guns let her sink
into the bosom of the element which
had borne her proud form to so many
victories.
Old Bibles.
The first bible printed in America
was in 1669. It was translated by
John Eliot into the Algonquin lan-
guage, for the Indians. The following
facts relating to the present value of
this and other old bibles will prove
interesting. At the sale of the Brin-
ley library in New York, March,
1879, an Eliot New Testament of 1661
brought \$700. At the same sale a
bible of 1668 sold for \$1,000. At an
auction in 1884 a bible of 1685
brought \$950. The Bement copy of
the Eliot Testament of 1661 sold in
London in 1820 for less than a dollar.
The same copy, at a sale in New
York in 1890, brought \$610. The to-
tal number of Indian testaments and
bibles of this period now known to
exist is 125. The first bible printed
in America in a European tongue is
The Saur bible. This was printed
in German, by Christian Saur, who
came to this country in 1724.
Future of the Pneumatic Tire.
The question to what extent the
pneumatic tire, so familiar on bi-
cycles, will be adopted on the wheels
of other vehicles is one of consid-
erable interest. According to a Lon-
don scientific journal, for cabs and
broughams in English cities the rub-
ber tire, with an iron hoop outside,
is steadily growing in favor and
thousands of them are seen. Since,
even on the smooth wood and asphalt
pavements of London the rider
knows at once whether his hansom
has elastic or rigid tires, the contrast
must be still more marked on now
amazed roads or streets paved with
granite or cobblestones.
A novelty in summer dress goods
will be Dresden china silks.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

HINTS FOR THE WOMAN WHO MAKES HER OWN ATTIRE.

The Skirt is the Most Troublesome
of the Modern Wardrobe—Some
Examples—Bodices—Lace Col-
lars and Their Use.

In this dull period between winter
and summer fashions, when all the
new ideas have become old and nov-
elties rare, there is time to consider the
possibilities of the home made gown
and some individuality in dress in
connection with simplicity and that
economy so needful to the woman
with a limited allowance and extrava-
gant tastes. It is somewhat diffi-
cult to reconcile the growing ten-
dency to extravagance in fashion with
the dwindling incomes of the past
year, yet there never was a time
when a last season's gown could be
made over with any greater degree of
success, from a fashionable point of
view, and all because of the variety of
materials admissible in one dress.
In the midst of a season of
so much magnificence in attire,
such rich velvets and brocades,
trimmings, a simple gown well made,
and worn with a stylish grace, has
some chance to gain distinction. It
is a novelty because of its plainness.
Good taste and a well proportioned
figure are a fortune to the woman



who would be fashionably dressed
on a small amount of money, and if
she will only study herself and adapt
the fashions to her individual needs, by
avoiding exaggerations, and making
them harmonize with her particular
style and coloring, she will find that
she is quite as attractive in simple
inexpensive attire as she would be in
any of the most elaborate creations,
and certainly she who possesses
neither taste nor a good figure can
better master the art of dressing
well if she avoids extremes in fash-
ion and keeps to the simpler modes
of dress.

The most successful gown, like the
most attractive home-made dress, is the
one which is exactly suited to the woman
inside of it, and has something of her
individuality in its fashioning. At
present the chief difficulty in making
a fashionable gown at home lies
in the skirt, which seems to need
a skilled dressmaker to manipulate
its fullness; but it is not the extreme
full one which is the most popular.



so with a good pattern the medium
skirt, flaring at the sides and well
out in godet plaits at the back, can
easily be made a success while the
full bodice so youthful and becom-
ing in color of lining underneath. The
fancy for spangled materials and rib-
bons for dress trimmings can be in-
dulged with very little expense by
sewing the spangles on at home,
which is very easily done. Ribbons
spangled a very little on the edge or
in vertical lines at intervals make a
very effective, inexpensive trimming,
which can be arranged for neckbands,
belts and braces over the shoulders.

A simple home dress for morning
wear is made of serge or a fine mixed
tweed. The fullness in the bodice is
brought over to form two box plaits
in front at the belt of black satin
ribbon, which starts from beneath
the arm, passes beneath the plaits,
and ties in a bow in front. The cir-
cular haque is sewed on instead of
being cut in one with the waist.
Seven yards of double width goods
will make this gown. Another model



is carried out in a mixed black and
gray wool goods, which can be bought
at greatly reduced prices just now.
The wide cape, reversed which forms
a collar in the back, open over a black
satin vest had cross at the waist,
where they fasten with two hand-
some buttons.

Lace collars are no longer regarded
as luxuries—they are considered
economical investments. One lace
collar, if ingeniously treated, is cap-
able of varying the effect of half a
dozen different waists.
Every woman knows that if the
bodice of her gown appears like new
her entire costume is stamped as such.
Therefore, great is the value of a lace
collar. It must be a large collar of
some heavy lace like Russian thread,
and should fall well over the corsage
and form epaulettes over the sleeves.
When it is purchased it should be
worn untripped over a dark waist
and will give a stylish effect to the
whole costume. On its next appear-
ance it may be joined to a gay little
stock of chiffon or velvet; again it
may appear lined with any of the
new shades of silk. This will give a
charming touch of color to a black
bodice. It may also be made effec-
tive by turning it with ribbons, as
shown in the illustration, having the
loops stand up high on the shoulders
and the longest ends reaching below
the waist line. These ribbons should
appear to be fastened to the collar
by small bunches of flowers. Imagine
a cream white lace collar trimmed
with heliotrope ribbons in this man-
ner and fastened with dainty clusters
of forget-me-nots. This collar crowned
with a forget-me-not blue chiffon stock
would be an addition to any costume.
After a lace collar has been treated
in these various ways, as a last resort
it may have the design outlined in
jet, gold threads or tiny colored
beads. Then again it will appear
like new and fulfill its economical
mission.

FASHION NOTES.

Brownie paper cutters are the latest.
They are made of sandal wood.

Muffs are larger, and some of them
are exaggerations in ostrich feather
trimmings.

Antique silver card cases, such as
grandmother used to carry, have
been revived.

Someone rises to say engravings
only should be hung in the hallway;
never oil paintings.

Sailor hats are to continue in fash-
ion next summer. There will be no
change in the crown or brim.

All the newest black fabrics are in
fancy effects, and the crepon and mo-
hair textures are the most stylish.

English fashion papers say the
Norfolk jacket for women is to be the
fashion, with conspicuous buttons.

Parisian women are wearing a sort
of black, Buffalo Bill style of hat,
caught up on one side with a cock-
ade.

Baskets of smilax and flowers are
a new caprice in dinner table decora-
tion, with bows of ribbon on the
handles.

Blue velvet and cut steel buttons
are used as trimming on a handsome
reception gown of reseda green novelty
crepon.

What are known as "throat neck-
laces" are more and more in vogue
in connection with the low cut even-
ing bodices.

Garcon jackets with pointed fronts
and sailor collar, will be in vogue for
midsummer costumes. Sleeves will
remain large, but will drop more at
the shoulders.

A velvet hat has a wide brim that
is literally smothered in ostrich
plumes, trimming which is set on
smoothly around the under edge.
The trimming of the hat is of very
large loops of bias velvet.

Waists of perforated batiste, cam-
bric, muslin, etc., will be as fash-
ionable for summer wear as are those
of silk at present. As the perforated
fabrics are very expensive it is not
likely that they will become com-
mon.

Dress sleeves still continue enor-
mous. They extend straight out
from the shoulders, then sag over the
elbows where there are rosettes,
bands, bows, donkey ears and various
and sundry novel and conspicuous
trimmings.

Some of the prettiest evening bod-
ices are made of lace or chiffon over a
fitted lining of satin or silk. The
lace is almost covered with ribbon
that is drawn over and around it in
all directions. The sleeves may be
of silk matching the foundation or
of lace over the same or some con-
trasting color.

Some beautiful designs are shown
in the newest challies. Many
flowered striped designs and check
effects are among these. The latter
are finished with a border about 1 1/2
inches deep. One of the neatest
challies seen was a brown and white
check with a brown border. This
would make an ideal traveling gown
for summer.

A handsome waist for afternoon
wear at home is of black taffeta,
having alternate stripes of pale blue
and cerise. The front is box plaited,
and hangs loose over the belt, which
is of cerise velvet. From under a
velvet crush collar comes a Russian
lace collar. The sleeves are box
plaited to the elbow and tight from
that point to the hand, where they
end in a point.

A conspicuous evening dress has
no sleeves at all. There are shoulder
straps elaborate with embroidery and
jewels, and in some instances a band
passing from the back of one shoulder
to the front of the other, a la
woman's beauty show. The bodice is
held in place by whalebones and the
tightness of the fit. There is a grave
question as to the good taste and
delicacy of a woman without sleeves
or even shoulder straps; but when a
thing is fashionable nothing more
can be said about it.

Reward for a Kind Act.

Mrs. Joseph Frank, wife of a rail-
road baggage man residing at Bloom-
ington, Ill., several years ago per-
formed a kind act toward Mrs. Clara
H. Russell, of Philadelphia. The
matter had been forgotten by Mrs.
Frank until last day or two ago when
she received word that Mrs. Russell
was dead and had willed her entire
estate to the lady who befriended her
in time of need. Mrs. Frank gets
\$10,000.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

A Change of Base—His Compli-
ments—A Shame—The Way of the
World, Etc., Etc.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

"Why, Jimmy," said a profession-
al beggar to his companion, "are you
going to knock off work; it's only
2 o'clock?"

"No, you blockhead," responded
the other, as he unbuckled the strap
of his crutch. "I'm only going to
put it on the other knee. You don't
suppose a fellow can beg all day on
the same leg, do you?"

HIS COMPLIMENTS.

"I do not wonder," said the ex-
tremely gallant man, "that women
object to telling their ages."
"Indeed?" responded Mrs. Pas-
sage, a little suspicious.

"Not a bit. They naturally doubt
to have their veracity doubted,
and they know that no one can believe
from their looks that they are as old
as they say they are."

A SHAME.

A newly married couple who were
riding in a carriage were overturned,
whereupon a bystander said it was a
"shocking sight."
"Yes," said a gentleman, "to see
those just wedded fall out so soon."

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Skitter—What makes you take
such an interest in getting a sub-
scription raised to pay the Widow
Lonely's rent?

Tighter—I own the house she lives
in.

LIVING EVIDENCE.

Wife—The cook says she never was
with a family that lived any better
than we do.

Husband—Yes. The policeman on
the corner has gained twenty pounds
since she came.

ECONOMY.

"What shall I do?" she moaned;
"I have broken my bicycle."
"Let me see the wreck," said her
mother. "Why, these wheels are
very light, indeed."

"Yes, the lightest manufactured."
"Well, there is no need of wasting
them. I'll take them downtown and
have some trimming put on them.
They will make lovely hats for you
and your sister to wear to the
theater."

A SURE SIGN.

Mrs. Homespun—I don't think
this can be one of the important pic-
tures, John.

Mr. Homespun—Why not?

Mrs. Homespun—Why, anybody
can see at the very first glance just
what it represents.

CORRECTED.

Police captain (severely)—You
say that as you were going home
from your club, an hour or so ago,
you were held up and robbed?

Gen. Booz (indignantly)—Nossing
of 't! I say I was stopped
and robbed. I want you to under-
stand I could starve up without assist-
ance.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

"Mamma," said Willie, "do you
pay Jennie \$15 a month for looking
after me?"

"No, \$16," said mamma. "She is
a good nurse and deserves it."

"Well, I say, ma, I'll look after
myself for ten. You'll save six by
it."

REBUDED.

Chronic grumbler—Look here!
There's no meat in this sandwich.

Attable waiter—Then why do you
call it a sandwich. I am surprised
that a gentleman of your condition
should commit such a solecism in
rhetoric.

HOW HE HAD SUFFERED.

A low knock made its way slowly
through the front hall and expired
near the dining room table. Mr.
Wigglesworth got up to answer it,
and found a decreed looking gentle-
man standing on the front stoop,
with another stoop in his back.

"Food and drink," pleaded the
gentleman, with a humble gesture
of his hands; "I am a Nebraska
sufferer."

"Oh, come now, you know," cried
Mr. Wigglesworth, for it was he,
"that won't do, you know. You're
no Nebraska sufferer, so far away
from home as this."

"Pardon me," murmured the de-
cayed looking gentleman, deftly in-
serting his foot to hold the door
open, "but you do not understand
me. All my fortune, left me by my
kind and indulgent parents, was
invested in Nebraska farm mor-
gages."

But Mr. Wigglesworth was already
back at the table, and time passed
on. Also the decayed looking gen-
tleman.

A CREATURE OF SPITE.

Miss Singlewun—What a hateful
thing Lyddy White is.

Miss Thingumny—Why, what has
she been saying now?

Miss Singlewun—I just happened
to say she'd never see 45 again, and
she said, "Not when I look at you."
The spiteful thing!

SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

"Sayin' do right thing at do right
time," said Uncle Eben, "am or
great gif." But not sayin' anything
at do right time am mos' ez good an'
er heap mo' tell'ble."

THE COMING ERA.

The new woman sprang forward.
"Caroline."

"I am so glad to see you."
With great warmth she kissed the
man who had just alighted from the
cab with a bird cage in one hand and
a sandbox in the other.

"Come."